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AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 14th Day of *June*, 1744.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Twenty Furſt of this Inſtant June, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the Second Day of Auguſt next.

Naples, *May* 26. *N. S.* The Accounts from Sicily are at preſent very favourable. The Venetian Phyſician who has perfumed and purified the City of Meſſina, and the Villages that were infected with the Plague, has publiſhed a Declaration, whereby he aſſerts, that all Communication may with Safety be reſumed with thoſe Places. At Reggio in Calabria, and the adjacent Villages, the Sickneſs daily decreaſes.

Florence, *June* 2. *N. S.* On the 24th, Prince Lobkowitz went from his Camp at Monte Rotondo to Rome, attended by the Generals Brown and Linden, and about Fourſcore Officers, and eſcorted by two Companies of Grenadiers, who remained without the Gate of the Town. He went directly to Cardinal Albani's Palace, through the continual Acclamations of infinite Crouds of People who were aſſembled to ſee him paſs. In the Afternoon he had an Audience of the Pope, who received him very graciouſly, and gave him a Sett of Beads of Lapis Lazuli, and a Gold Medal, and Medals of Gold and Silver to all his Officers, according to their Ranks. Prince Lobkowitz returned in the Evening, in the ſame Manner in which he came, and was attended by Crowds of People, who gave the moſt publick Marks of their Attachment to the Queen of Hungary, and of their Averſion to the Spaniards. Cardinal Acquaviva ſeldom goes out of his Houſe, and has encreaſed the Guard of the Place d' Eſpagne where he lives, and of the two Farneſe Palaces, very conſiderably. As ſoon as Prince Lobkowitz returned to his Camp, he ſent out ſeveral Detachments, on Notice that the Spaniards and Neapolitans had made the like Detachments, and believing that the whole Army would advance from Agnani and Froſſinoni. On the 26th the whole Auſtrian Army moved from Monte Rotondo to Lunhezza, from whence on the 29th it advanced to Fraſcati and Zagarola, and from thence was moving to Marino and towards Albano. Some light Skirmiſhes happen continually between the Detachments of both Armies. At the Time that the Auſtrians decamped from Monte Rotondo, all the Baggage and Officers Wives were ſent to Rome. The King of Naples was ſometime at Veletri with a conſiderable Part of his Army; but Advice arrived at Rome on the 30th in the Evening, that he was retired to a more ſecure Place, it was believed to Monte Caſino. The reſt of his Troops were in the Neighbourhood of Valmontone, where they have their Artillery, conſiſting of thirty Pieces of Cannon both ſmall and great; both Armies are in a continual Motion, ſo that they change their Situations every Day. The King of Naples has cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, granting a general Pardon to the Deſerters from his Army, which amount to ſo great Numbers, that Prince Lobkowitz refuſes to receive them, excepting Germans, Flemiſh and Catalonians.

Turin, *June* 7, *N. S.* The Spaniards keep a pretty large Body towards Ventimiglia and St. Remo. It is not queſtioned, but in Reality all the Endeavours of the Enemy are bent on the Mountains that divide Piemont from the County of Nice, and thoſe of Chateau Dauphin; which being forced, the Sieges of Demont and Coni is what they have next in View. It is ſaid, that the King of Sardinia propoſes this Week to make a ſhort Excurſion to the two laſt mentioned Places, and ſome others of his Frontier Towns, in order to ſee that they be well provided for a Defence. From thence he will return hither, and, after ſettling ſome Affairs, it is generally thought that he will take the Field, and put himſelf at the Head of his Troops. The laſt Letters from Rome have not brought any Thing remarkable with Regard to Prince Lobkowitz's Operations. It is ſuppoſed he waits for General Novati's joining him with the Lycanians, and the few Battalions that were left in Lombardy, which, by ſome late Letters, were already at Fano, and conſequently muſt ſoon be with him. In the mean while he has moved from Monte Rotondo to Freſcati and Albano, which the Spaniards and Neapolitans have abandoned; and it is thought they will continue to give Way till they get to the Garigliano, or ſome ſtrong Camp, where they may make a Stand, and keep the Auſtrians at a Bay, till the unhealthy Seaſon comes on, by which they hope to ruin his Army more effectually than they could propoſe doing by Fire and Sword; but as Prince Lobkowitz is well acquainted with the Climate, there is no doubt but he will prevent this Scheme, by forcing the Enemy to an Action,

Action, the Succeſs of which, it is generally believed, muſt prove favourable to him. The Spaniards and Neapolitans commit the greateſt Outrages in the Romagna, by ruining and burning all Kinds of Proviſions, in order to deprive Prince Lobkowitz of the little Subſiſtance that the Country might afford him in his Marches.

Geneva, May 29. We have juſt heard that all the Carriages between Lyons and Arles are ſtopped for the Uſe of the Prince of Conti, who has beſides eight Thouſand Mules attending his Army. The Prince himſelf is expected ſhortly at Grenoble.

Ratisbon, June 8, *N. S.* The Queen of Hungary has ordered, that ſuch of the Emperor's Troops, who, purſuant to Capitulation, had been hitherto kept in divers Places, inſtead of being ſet at Liberty, ſhould be put under cloſer Confinement; nay, it is even ſaid, that they will be ſent to Hungary as Priſoners of War. About thirty of thoſe who were taken into Cuſtody at Straubingen, have found Means to eſcape, but the reſt are narrowly guarded in the Barracks. It is not yet known what has occaſioned this Order. General Palfi, and all the other Commanders of the regular Troops in Bavaria, have received preciſe Orders to take Care, that all the Regiments there be forthwith compleated. There arrive ſtill continually in theſe Parts from Hungary and Tranſylvania, a great many Troops, in their March to Prince Charles's Army. Colonel Count Bethlem's National Regiment of Tranſylvanians, which, for ſome Time paſt, has cantoned in this Neighbourhood, is in good Condition, and between 2500 and 2600 ſtrong: The Men, for the moſt part, profeſs their Colonel's Religion, which is the Proteſtant. Four new raiſed Companies of the Huſſar Regiment of Beleſna, are alſo haſtening towards the Rhine.

Copenhagen, June 9. *N. S.* An Ordonnance is juſt publiſhed here, dated the 25th of May 1744, which repeals a former Ordonnance made the 29th of March 1737, to prohibit the Importation of ſmall Salt from abroad, and allows all Kinds of ſmall Salt to be imported again into Denmark, upon paying the uſual Duties.

Dantzig, June 10. We have here two Manifeſtos, one publiſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia relating to her Pilgrimage to the Ukraine, and the aſſembling of ſome Troops in the Neighbourhood of Kiow; and the other by the King of Pruſſia, relating to the Encampment of a Body of his Troops at Marienwerder. The King of Poland arrived ſafe at Warſaw the 2d Inſtant, and the Univerſalia will be ſoon given out for holding a Diet at Gradno in Harveſt Time.

Vienna, June 10, *N. S.* We have Advice that the firſt Column of Prince Lobkowitz's Army arrived at Monte Rotondo on the 18th paſt, the ſecond on the 19th, the third on the 21ſt; but that the fourth, conſiſting of 5 or 6000 Men, the laſt Draught from Lombardy included, was ſtill in March through the Eccleſiaſtical State. Forty Pieces of Artillery, whereof five only were battering Pieces, arrived with the third Column. In the mean while the King of Naples arrived, viz. on the 21ſt paſt, with a great Number of Neapolitan Nobility, at Ferentino, between Froſinone and Anagni, where it was pretended he would fix his Head Quarters, the Duke d'Atriſco with the Avant Guard at Valmontone, and Part of it even ſo far as Zagarola. While we were here in Expectation of an Engagement from this Poſition, arrived a Prince of Taxis from Rome, with News that Prince Lobkowitz was advanced, as on the 26th paſt, a March and a half beyond Monte Rotondo, without finding the Enemy; and it is generally ſuppoſed that the Spaniards and Neapolitans are retired into the Kingdom of Naples. There are a great many Men ſick in the Prince's Army, and the Spaniards and Neapolitans have loſt a great many by Deſertion. Prince Charles was to march upon the 4th to Hochem, Redingen, and Wislock, in order to paſs the Rhine. The Bavarians, who are encamped between Philipsbourg and Rheinhauſen, have loſt a great many Men by the bad Air and Exhalations in thoſe Parts. They are not reckoned to be above 8 or 9000 in Number. General Nadaſti is at Bruſchal with 5000 Huſſars. Count Seckendorff is at Philipsbourg, where he has been 10 Days ſick. There are with him 4000 Men of the German Regiments in the French Service, who are commanded by the Duke of Deuxponts. Marſhal Coigny's Army upon the Rhine is not computed at more than 22,000.

Francfort, June 9, *N. S.* Yeſterday we had Advice, that a Parry of Auſtrian Huſſars and Pandours, on the 3d Inſtant, found Means to paſs the Rhine near Oppenheim, and as the French that lay in that Town immediately fled at their Approach, they not only brought the Bridge of Boats, and other Veſſels that lay there, to this Side of the River, but alſo put a Garriſon into the Town; that the Auſtrian Vanguard, under the Command of General Berenclau, was advanced as far as Trebur, and fixed their Head Quarters at Great Gerau; by which, in Caſe the ſaid Poſt at Oppenheim can be maintained, the Paſſage over the Rhine in thoſe Parts may be greatly facilitated. Near Philipsbourg there have been two other Skirmiſhes between Parties of the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts. It is thought that the Emperor's Troops, intrenched near that Fortreſs, will be attacked by the greater Part of the Auſtrian Army, which ſtill continues in that Neighbourhood, though at the Imperial Court they flatter themſelves that this Attempt will miſcarry, and the rather, as their Army has been reinforced by the Junction of 3000 Heſſians, who paſſed the Rhine at Rhinefels.

Francfort, June 13. *N. S.* Though the Auſtrian Vanguard has drawn lower down the Rhine, and approached towards the Main, yet the main Army ſtill continues in the Neighbourhood of Philipsbourg. The ſeizing the Bridge of Boats at Oppenheim is confirmed. All Circumſtances render it probable, that Prince Charles, before he attempts the Paſſage over the Rhine, will endeavour firſt to diſlodge the Imperial Army, lately reinforced by 3000 Heſſian, and 10 Battalions of French Troops, out of their advantageous Encampment near Rheinſen; and there is Advice from the Auſtrian Head Quarters at Waldorf of the 10th Inſtant, that the

the Croats, and other irregular Troops, under the Command of General Nadaſti, have made themſelves Maſters of a Redoubt, raiſed by the Imperialiſts for the Security of their Camp, and which render'd the Approaches to it very difficult. The Imperialiſts endeavoured to retake that Poſt, but were repulſed. Part of the Auſtrian Army has taken Poſt near St. Leonhard below Philipsbourg.

Bruſſels, June 18, *N. S.* The French have inveſted Fort Knocque, where the Dutch have no more than fourſcore Men in Garriſon, but there is a conſiderable Inundation round the Fort, which, with the Help of the Cannon, in that low and level Situation, keeps the Enemy at a Diſtance. They have hitherto made but ſlow Advances before Ypres. The laſt Poſt brought no News from Prince Charles's Army. Duke d'Harcourt continues about Maubeuge, and we hear that his Army is not near ſo conſiderable as was reported. We have a Report now, that Prince Charles is near Mentz, and that he has thrown three Bridges over the Rhine, and one over the Main.

Tranſlation of the Articles of Capitulation between the Troops of their High Mightineſſes the States General, in the Garriſon of Menin, and thoſe of the French King, the 4th of June, N. S.

1. The ſaid Town, with its Forces and Fortifications, ſhall be evacuated to the Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the Condition that it now is.

2. In like Manner the Pavillons, Caſernes, Arſenal, Caſemates, and other Royal Buildings, ſhall be evacuated, without any Thing being altered, innovated, or repaired, either on the Part of their High Mightineſſes, or of the Garriſon.

3. The Commander ſhall march out with his Garriſon, with all the Honours of War, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Matches lighted, with their Arms, Baggages, Equipages, Cannon, and other Pieces ſtamp'd with their High Mightineſſes Arms, with proportionable Ammunition, to be loaden upon Carriages, which ſhall be furniſhed, as well as the Horſes neceſſary for drawing the ſaid Cannon, without Injury, Hindrance or Moleſtation.

4. In like Manner for tranſporting the Goods and Effects of the Commander, Field Officers, including the whole Liſt, thoſe of the Garriſon, the Miniſters, and Conſiſtories of the two Reformed Churches, and for the Hoſpital, ſixty Carriages ſhall be granted, each drawn by four Horſes, which ſhall be laden with all Safety, and follow the ſaid Garriſon, under a proper Eſcorte, to the Frontiers of the State.

5. That the Carriages, with their Drivers, ſhall have free Liberty to return without any Moleſtation or Hindrance.

6. That in like Manner the Wives of the Officers and Soldiers ſhall have free Liberty, in all Safety, to follow the Garriſon, with their Children, Cloaths, Baggage, and, in Caſe of Need, to make Uſe of the neceſſary Carriages, which ſhall have the ſame Liberty as is mentioned in the foregoing Article, for their Return.

7. That the Sick or Wounded belonging to the ſaid Garriſon, and which cannot bear the Fatigue of travelling, ſhall remain till they are cured or recovered, and ſhall be attended, and dreſſed according to their Characters, and then ſent in all Safety to the neareſt Town.

8. Thoſe of the Garriſon, or who any Way belong to it, who may have any Dutch Wares or Merchandizes, ſhall be allowed a proviſional Term of three Months to carry them away, or ſell them in, without being diſturbed or moleſted, either under Pretence of their being Contraband, or any other whatever.

9. That the Families of the Reformed Religion ſhall have Leave to remain in all Surety and Liberty in the Town, and ſhall have full Power always to retire whenever they ſhall think proper.

10. The Garriſon ſhall march out the ſecond or third Day after the Signing of the Capitulation; during which Time, a Gate of the Town ſhall be delivered up to the Troops of his Majeſty, as ſoon as the Hoſtages on both Sides ſhall be given. Neither the Guard nor others ſhall be permitted to enter into the Town till after the Garriſon ſhall be entirely marched out.

11. As to what concerns the Town of Menin, and the Inhabitants thereof, they ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of their Privileges and Rights, and ſhall keep their Goods and Eſtates.

M. de Chabannes is appointed Governor of Menin.

Hague, June 19, *N. S.* The late Governor of Menin is arrived here, and has received Orders from their High Mightineſſes to prepare and lay before them an Account in Writing of his whole Conduct, from the firſt Attack to the Surrender of that Place. The following is a Declaration which has been made here by Richard Hornby, Maſter of the Wrightſon and Iſabella, of Sunderland, concerning an Engagement he had with a French Privateer, called the Marquis de Brancas, commanded by Jean Andrié, from Dunkirk, on Saturday the 13th of June, N. S.

About Four Leagues off Shore, within Sight of the Steeple of Graveſend, at One o'Clock, I ſaw a Privateer two Leagues from us, running to the Southward. As ſoon as he diſcovered me, he tack'd and ſtood directly for me with all the Sail he could make. At Two o'Clock he was within Gun-ſhot, when he hoiſted French Colours, and fired upon me with his Chace Guns forward. I immediately hoiſted the Britiſh Colours, and returned the Shot. At a Quarter paſt Two he boarded us on the Larboard Quarter, his Boltſprit within our Main Shrouds, but entred none of his Men. He then back'd a-ſtern, and run us aboard on the Starboard Side, grappled, laſh'd, and entered a conſiderable Number of his Men. We gave them a warm Reception from our cloſe Quarters, which they endeavoured to tear up with Axes, firing on us furiouſly with Small Arms at the ſame Time; but we ply'd them ſo ſmartly with our Small Arms, that we killed ſeveral of them, and ſoon cleared the Deck, the Living carrying away the Dead in their Arms. After that he lay about forty Minutes laſh'd to us, calling to us to ſtrike, or he would give us no Quarter;

Quarter: We anſwered, he muſt come and do that himſelf if he durſt. All this Time we were firing at each other briskly with Small Arms, and his Men chopping at our Rigging. He then ſheered off, and played upon us with his Guns, Swivels and Small Arms, to which we made him regular Returns from ours. By his Firing, our Maſts and Sails were very much ſhattered, and our Rigging torn to Pieces. At Seven o'Clock he boarded us again, but none of his Men would enter, ſo he ſheered off, and we took an Opportunity of firing upon his Stern, at about an hundred Yards Diſtance from us, when he immediately blew up, occaſioned, as we imagine, by one of our Shot going amongſt his Powder. I ſaw ſeveral of the Men upon the Wreck, ſome dead, and ſome alive, and ſeveral in the Water, ſtruggling hard and crying for Help, but we could give them none, our Tackles and Runners being ſhot away, we could hoiſt no Boat out. We then ſet what Sails we could, and got a Pilot on board, who lay in Sight of us during the whole Action, and at Night we came to Anchor in the Maeſe. The Enemy left a Grapling and ſome of their Small Arms on board us. Two of the Privateers Crew are come up to Rotterdam, and ſay ſhe carried 10 Guns, eight Swivels, and 75 Men. My Ship carries four Guns, two Swivels, five Men and three Boys, who all behaved with uncommon Courage and Bravery, particularly my Mate John Vardill.

Another Engliſh Captain, called Gibſon, has ſaved his Veſſel from a large French Privateer who attacked him upon the Coaſt of Zealand, by a moſt obſtinate and gallant Defence. The States have not yet any certain Advice of the Trenches being actually opened before Ypres; nor does the Governor think himſelf obliged to wait for that Signal before he begins to annoy the Beſiegers to the utmoſt of his Power. M. Twickle arrived here laſt Tueſday Night.

We hear from Marſeilles, by Letters of the 4th Inſtant, N. S. that on the 29th of laſt Month, the Engliſh Squadron deſigning to water at a Place within a League of the Iſlands of Hieres, four Engliſh Men of War advanced to favour their Landing; but that the French Troops aſſembled and obliged the Engliſh to withdraw. The Cannon of the Engliſh Men of War ſet Fire to a Houſe in the Village; and in their Return back they took four Veſſels which were bound to the French and Spaniſh Armies, laden with Salt, Proviſions, Wine, Forrage, &c. That Admiral Mathews having had Advice that 30 Spaniſh Ships, laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, had ſet Sail from Barcelona for the Army, he went a few Days before in Search of them; that they, upon diſcovering the Engliſh Squadron, endeavoured to eſcape; that 12 of them did accordingly get into Marſeilles, eight others into Ciotat, and of the remaining Ten, four were burnt and ſix taken: That ſix French Merchant Ships from the Levant had been taken by the Engliſh, which were valued at five Millions of Livres: That the French Fleet lay ſtill at Toulon, waiting for the Spaniards: That all poſſible Precautions were taken for the Defence of the Sea Coaſts, and the Inhabitants put under Arms.

We hear from Breſt, that an Engliſh Man of War, called the Northumberland, of 66 Guns, had been taken by two French ones, one of 60, the other of 64 Guns, bound for the Weſt Indies, and brought in thither: That the Engliſh Captain had defended himſelf with great Bravery for two Hours and a half, and did not ſurrender till his Ship was quite diſabled, and himſelf mortally wounded: That the ſaid Captain expired a few Hours after his Arrival at Breſt: That of the Engliſh 100 Men were killed in the Action, and 280 brought in thither Priſoners: That the French had ſeven Men killed, and a great Number wounded.

It is written from Paris, that Don Philip and the Prince of Conti had ſeparated their Forces, the former perſiſting in the Deſign of penetrating through the State of Genoa, and the latter having repaſſed the Var in order to attack the King of Sardinia's Frontier on the Side of Dauphiné.

Hague, June 20. Prince Charles was on the 10th Inſtant ſtill between Philipsbourg and Manheim, but by his Preparations for three Bridges near Guſtavusberg, it was thought his Intention might be to attempt the Paſſage ſomewhere in the Neighbourhood of Mentz.

Whitehall, June 15.

Letters from Admiral Matthews, dated the 22d paſt, O. S. from on board the Namur in Hieres Road, mention his having been joined the ſame Day by Captain Norris, of the Eſſex, who had had the good Fortune to deſtroy Part of a Spaniſh Embarkation from Majorca and Barcelona, and brought with him a fine Spaniſh Xebeck, and a French Tartan laden with Corn. The Particulars of this Affair are contained in the following Letter from Captain Norris to the Admiral.

Eſſex, off Toulon, May 22.

Yeſterday Morning at Half an Hour after Three, we ſaw 26 Sail of Xebecks and Settees plying to the Eaſtward. Upon their diſcovering us to Windward of them, and they not being able to fetch Ciotat, they bore away, Part for Caſſi Creek, and Part for Marſeilles. As I judged them to be a Spaniſh Embarkation, I thought it my indiſpenſable Duty to endeavour to deſtroy them. About Ten o'Clock I came to an Anchor within two Cables Length of Caſſi, and about a Piſtol Shot from a Creek to the Weſtward thereof, where they put in to ſhelter themſelves. I ſent in my Yawl firſt with an Officer to reconoitre the Place; he ſoon returned and informed me, that he thought what I had propoſed with regard to ſcouring the Eaſtern Side of the Creek, and landing the Marines under Shelter of the Cannon, was very practicable, in order to drive the Enemy from their Veſſels, that my Boats might take Poſſeſſion of them. I accordingly landed the Marines, who were attacked by a Party of the Spaniards, but as ſoon as the Officer could form them, they forced the Enemy to retreat. At the ſame Time the Boats boarded a Xebeck and a Tartan, and wharped them out to me. I immediately ſent the Boats in again with Combuſtibles to ſet the reſt of the Embarkation on Fire, as I found it impracticable to get them out; and I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you,

you, that we had the good Fortune to burn three Xebecks and eight Settees; the Xebecks were all armed Veſſels to convoy the Settees, and I believe in their Ballaſt. The Settees were laden with Powder, Cannon, other Ordnance Stores, and ſome Proviſions, and were bound to Antibes, where they were to receive farther Orders from the Marquis de las Minas, and by what I can learn from the Priſoners we have taken, they were to embark Troops for Italy, and I am the more confirmed in this Opinion, as we found Slings in them for hoiſting in their Horſes. They came from Majorca and Barcelona.

Whitehall, June 16.

Extract of a Letter from George Anſon, Eſq; Commander of a Squadron lately employed in the South Sea, who arrived Yeſterday at St. Hellens in his Majeſty's Ship Centurion from Canton in China, to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. dated from on board his Majeſty's ſaid Ship the Centurion at St. Hellens, June 14, 1744.

THE South Weſt Monſoon being ſet in on the Coaſt of China before I had refitted his Majeſty's Ship, made it impoſſible for me to proceed to Europe till the Month of October. I therefore determined, altho' I had not half my Complement of Men, to cruize for the King of Spain's Galleon, which was expected from Acapulco with Treaſure to Manila. After having finiſhed the neceſſary Repairs of my Ship, on the 18th of April, I made the beſt of my Way for Cape Spiritu Santo, being the Land to the Southward of the Streights of Manila, which Shore Ships generally fall in with, where, having cruized thirty one Days, on the 20th of June I got Sight of her, and gave Chace, ſhe bearing down upon me before the Wind, when ſhe came within two Miles ſhe brought to, to fight me, and after an Engagement of an Hour and a Half, within leſs than Piſtol Shot, the Admiral ſtruck his Flag at the Main-top-maſt-head: She was called the Nueſtra Senora del Caba Donga, Don Geronimo Montero Admiral, had Forty two Guns, Seventeen of which were Braſs, and Twenty eight Braſs Pedereroes, Five hundred and fifty Men, Fifty eight of which were ſlain, and eighty three wounded; her Maſts and Rigging were ſhot to pieces, and 150 Shot paſſed thro' her Hull, many of which were between Wind and Water, which occaſioned her to be very Leaky. The greateſt Damage I received was by my Fore-maſt, Main-maſt and Bowſprit being wounded, and my Rigging ſhot to Pieces, having received only Fifteen Shot through my Hull, which killed me two Men, and wounded fifteen. I was under great Difficulty in navigating two ſuch large Ships in a dangerous and unknown Sea, and in guarding Four hundred ninety two Priſoners; and being Apprehenſive of loſing Company, I thought proper, for the Security of the Galleon and the great Treaſure in her, which could not be removed, (the Weather being very tempeſtuous) to give my Firſt-Lieutenant a Commiſſion to command her, with other proper Officers under him.

I got into the River Canton on the 14th Day of July, and ſent an Officer with a Letter to the Vice-King, acquainting him with the Reaſon of my putting into his Port, that I intended to pay him a Viſit, and deſir'd a Supply of Proviſions and Stores. A Mandarine was ſent on board ſome Days afterwards, to acquaint me that the Vice-King would be glad to ſee me with the Captain of the other Ship, and brought me a Licence for ſupplying me with Proviſions from Day to Day. He mention'd to me the Payment of the Duties and Meaſurage, which he informed me, by the Emperor's Orders, were to be demanded from all Ships without excepting Men of War: I told him that the King of Great Britain's Ships were never treated upon the ſame Footing with trading Veſſels, and that my Inſtructions from the King my Maſter, forbid me to pay any Acknowledgement for his Ships harbouring in any Port whatſoever.

Finding I could not obtain the Proviſions and Stores to enable me to proceed to Europe, I was under a Neceſſity of viſiting the Vice-King, notwithſtanding the Europeans were of Opinion that the Emperor's Duties would be inſiſted upon. Not knowing therefore what Means they might make uſe of when they had me in their Power, I gave Orders to Capt. Brett, who upon this Occaſion I had appointed Captain under me, if he found me detain'd, he ſhould deſtroy the Galleon, (out of which I had removed all the Treaſure, amounting to One Million, Three hundred and thirteen thouſand Eight hundred and forty three Pieces of Eight, and Thirty five thouſand, Six hundred and eighty two Ounces of Virgin Silver and Plate) and to proceed with the Centurion without the River's Mouth, out of Gun-ſhot of the two Forts.

The Vice-King received me with great Civility and Politeneſs, having Ten thouſand Soldiers drawn up, and his Council of Mandarines attending the Audience, and granted me every Thing I deſir'd; ſo that I had great Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs of my Viſit.

Hague, June 23, *N. S.* 'Tis now beyond all Doubt that the Trenches are opened before Ypres. The Government here has received Advice, that the French Batteries, mounted with 150 Pieces of Cannon, and with 60 Mortars, had begun to play upon the Town on the 18th Inſtant, with a terrible Fire: That the next Day the French attacked a Hornwork on the Side of the Lower Town, but were repulſed with all imaginable Bravery by the Garriſon: That the French having widened the Breach, renewed the Attack on the 20th, and after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, had carried the Hornwork Sword in Hand. The Governor of Furnes has found Means to throw a Reinforce-

ment of 30 Men into the little Fort of Knocke, a Poſt of great Conſequence ; and the Garriſon of Tournay has been reinforced with three Battalions, one of which is compoſed of Engliſh and Hanoverians. Baron Erthal ſet out from this Place the Day before Yeſterday on his Way to Mentz. Prince Charles of Lorrain was ſtill in the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg on the 16th Inſtant, N. S. but Preparations for his Bridges were making under the Walls of Mentz. By Letters from Prince Lobkowitz's Army, and from Rome, of the 4th and 6th Inſtant, N S. the two Armies were ſtill in their former Poſts ; Prince Lobkowitz deſigning not to proceed on his intended Enterprize, till the Arrival of a Reinforcement of 8000 Men, which were coming from the Milaneſe, and were to join his Army about the 16th.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHereas Application has been made to Us, in order to prevent Diſputes ariſing among the Flag Officers, who have been, or may hereafter be employed in our Service, upon the Conſtruction of that Part of the Proclamation of our Lords Juſtices during our Abſence on the Nineteenth Day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, appointing a Diſtribution of the Spaniſh Prizes and Bounty Money which relates to the Shares granted to the Flag or Flag-Officers who ſhall be actually on board at the taking any Prize, or ſhall be directing or aſſiſting therein. And whereas we having taken the Opinion of our Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, do judge it expedient to make ſuch a Regulation as may explain and ſettle the Right of Flag-Officers and Commanders, in all Caſes of Prizes taken from any of our Enemies at Sea ; We therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, do, by this our Proclamation, publiſh, order and declare, that the following Regulations be obſerved. Firſt, That a Flag-Officer commanding in Chief, upon Service, ſhall have one Eighth Part of all Prizes taken by Ships under his Command. Secondly, That a Flag-Officer ſent to command at Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no Right to any Share of Prizes taken by Ships employed there, before he arrives within the Limits of his Command. Thirdly, That when an inferior Flag-Officer, or private Ships are ſent out to reinforce a ſuperior Flag-Officer at Jamaica, or elſewhere, the ſaid ſuperior Flag-Officer ſhall have no Right to any Share in Prizes taken by them before their Arrival within the Limits of his Command. Fourthly, That a Chief Flag-Officer returning home from Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no Share in Prizes taken by the Ships left at Jamaica, or elſewhere, after he has got out of the Limits of his Command. Fifthly, That if a Flag-Officer is ſent to command in the Out-Ports of this Kingdom, he ſhall have no Share in Prizes taken by Ships that ſail from that Port by Order from the Admiralty. Sixthly, That when more Flag-Officers than one ſerve together, the Eighth Part of all Prizes taken by any Ships of the Fleet or Squadron, ſhall be divided in the following Proportion, viz. If there be but two Flag-Officers, the Chief ſhall have two Third Parts, and the other ſhall have the remaining Third Part ; but if the Number of Flag Officers be more than two, the Chief ſhall have only one Half, and the other Half ſhall be divided equally among the other Flag-Officers. Seventhly, That Commodores, with Captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as Flag-Officers with reſpect to their Right, to an Eighth Part of Prizes, whether commanding in Chief, or ſerving under Command.

Given at our Court at Kenſington, *this Fourteenth Day of* June, 1744, *in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.*

God ſave the King.

Exciſe Office, London, June 8, 1744.

Whereas William Hird, Officer of Exciſe at St. Mary Cray in the County of Kent, was on the 22d Day of May laſt, when upon Duty and on Foot, followed by a Perſon, known to be a Smugler, who about the Middle of Chiſlehurſt Common, knocked him down with his Whip ſeven or eight Times, and repeated his Blows until the Whip was broke to Pieces, of which Blows the ſaid Officer now lies dangerouſly ill: The Commiſſioners of Exciſe do hereby give Notice, that if any Perſon or Perſons will make Diſcovery of the Perſon who was guilty of the ſaid Aſſault and barbarous Uſuage, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, upon his Conviction, receive the Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid at their Office in the Old Jewry. The ſaid Perſon is about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, of a fair Complexion, thin bodied, and about Five or Six and Twenty Years of Age. By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Bendall Martyn, *Secretary.*

Navy Office, June 8, 1744.

This is to give Notice, That the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, have been pleaſed to appoint Money to pay all the Arrears due to the Penſioners belonging to the Cheſt at Chatham, to Lady-Day, 1744. *and that the ſaid Pay will begin on Tueſday the* 14*th of Auguſt,* 1744. *at the Cheſt-Room in his Majeſty's Dock Yard at Chatham.*

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, June 16, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Office on the Royal Exchange, London, on Thurſday the 28*th of this inſtant June, from Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, till two in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy Governor ; and that the ſaid Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the ſame Place, and during the ſame Hours, on Friday the* 29*th of this Inſtant June, for the Election of Twenty four Directors ; which Elections will be ſeverally declared, at ſuch Times as the Court ſhall appoint to receive the reſpective Reports from the Scrutineers. Printed Liſts of the Proprietors, qualified to vote, will be ready to be delivered at the Office on Thurſday the* 21*ſt Inſtant.*

London

London Assurance House, June 13, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the London Assurance Corporation do hereby give Notice, That their Transfer Books will be shut on Thursday the 21st Instant, in order to make out Lists of the Proprietors qualified to vote for Governors and Directors; which said Lists will be ready to be delivered on Monday the 2d of July: And that a General Court will be held at their House in Cornhill, London, on Wednesday the 4th of July, from Ten in the Forenoon, till Two in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor, Sub Governor, and Deputy Governor; and that the said General Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the same Place, and during the same Hours, on Thursday the 5th of July, for the Election of Twenty four Directors.

Office of Ordnance, June 12, 1744.

The Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that, on Friday the 29th Instant, they will be ready to sell by Auction, to the best Bidder, at their Office in the Tower of London, Several Parcels of Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Tarr'd Rope, Breechings, Port Ropes, Tackle Falls, Muzzle Lashings, Match Lanthorns, Powder-horns, Sea Service Swords, Tann'd Hydes, Hand Bills, Pole Axes, Household Waggons, Bayonets, Musquet and Carbine Barrels and Locks, Blocks, Collar-makers, Carpenters and Wheelwrights Tools, Files and Cartouch Boxes, with other old and unserviceable Stores, which may be viewed, till the Time of Sale, at the said Office; where printed Lists of the Lots will be delivered to such as call for them.

East India House, June 14, 1744.

The Possessors of Receipts for New East India Bonds, who have made their whole Payments, may have their Bonds delivered them at the Treasury Office, next Thursday and Friday, between the Hours of Eleven and One, and at the same Hours every Thursday and Friday after, Holidays excepted.

Advertisements.

Dr. *ANDERSON*'s, or, The Famous *SCOTS* PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by D. INGLISH, at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are desired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes sealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullets Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Isabella English underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Use in all Cases where Purging is necessary, and may be taken with Epsom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

NOtice is hereby given, pursuant to the late Statute concerning Hue and Cry, that on Monday the 28th Day of May last, about Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, Thomas Lightly, of Morpeth in the County of Northumberland, Taylor, was assaulted and robbed in the Common Highway leading from Morpeth aforesaid, to the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, near a certain Place called Stannington, in the Parish of Stannington, and in Cattleward West Division, in the said County of Northumberland, by two Men on Foot; the one in a dark Brown Coat, of a Ruddy Complexion, and had on a light Wig, and the other in a light Drab Coat, and a light Wigg; who then and there took from the said Thomas Lightly and robbed him of the Sum of Fifty-five Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of John Elphinston, late of Red Lyon-street, near Holborn in the County of Middlesex, Esq; deceased, are forthwith to come in and prove their respective Debts before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, they first contributing their respective Proportions towards the Costs of the said Suit, or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

LOST by a Gentleman, between High Holborn and the Royal Exchange, on or about the 15th of April 1743, Two East-India Bonds, for 100 l. each, No A. 5135, and A. 5136. Whoever has found them, and will bring them to Mr. George Sharpe, at Mr. Shergold's Lottery-Office in Pope's Head Alley in Cornhill, shall receive Twenty Guineas Reward, and no Questions asked. N. B. They are of no Use to any Body but the Owner, being properly stopt, and Application making for new Bonds in Lieu of those lost.

PUrsuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Martha Hill, late of Peckham in the Parish of Camberwell, in the County of Surry, Widow, deceased, are to come in and prove their Debts before William Kinaston, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London, on or before the first Day of July next, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PUrsuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Harry Bridges, late of Keynsham in the County of Somerset, Esq; deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Bream's Buildings, Chancery-Lane, on or before the third Day of July next, or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

TO be peremptorily sold, to the best Bidder, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-Lane, on Monday the 2d of July next, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, The Manor of Swanscombe, in the County of Kent, together with the Mansion-house, (which has a fine View of the River Thames) Coach houses, Stables, Barns, Dovehouse, Orchards, Gardens and Greenhouse, and several Farms, Lands and Wood Lands thereunto belonging; and also the Manor and Castle of Rochester in the said County, with the Castle Guard Rents, (held under a particular Tenure) Castle Ditch Rents, and Quit Rents thereunto belonging, being together about the yearly Value of 800 l. and late the Estate of Thomas Blechynden, Esq; deceased. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily sold, before Henry Montague, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court, at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on Monday the 9th of July next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, Six Freehold Messuages in Middle Row, Holborn, adjoining to Staple's Inn, together with a large Piece of Ground behind the same, of the yearly Value of 104 l. Also two Freehold Messuages on Addle-hill near Doctors Commons, London, lett for the Remainder of a Term of Fifty-one Years, commencing in 1726, at a Ground Rent of 15 l. per Annum, the Estate of William Beaumond, late of East Bergholt in the County of Suffolk, Gent. deceased. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-Inn, Chancery-Lane, on Thursday the 12th of July next, between Five and Seven in the Afternoon, A Farm called Seals Marsh, in the Parish of Henstridge in the County of Somerset, late the Estate of William Okeden, Esq; deceased; as also the several Farms called Rowlington, Sandy Hills, and Weech Farms, in the Parish of Corfe Castle in the County of Dorset, for the Term of 600 Years; and likewise the Fee Simple and Inheritance of several other Messuages, Farms, Lands, and Tenements in the several Parishes of Tarrant Munckton, Tarrant Gunvill, Long Critchel, Affpuddle, Studland, Corfe Castle, and within the Burrough of Corfe Castle in the said County of Dorset, other Part of the Estate of the said William Okeden, deceased. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Kinaston, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, Three Copyhold Messuages with the Appurtenances, and five Acres of Freehold Land lying at Whittlesea in the Isle of Ely in the County of Cambridge, of the yearly Value of 12 l. 15 s. late the Estate of Thomas Rippener, deceased. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

THE Creditors, who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against William Launder, late of Spittle Square in the County of Middlesex, Warehouseman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Wednesday the 27th of June instant, at Four in the Afternoon, at Ellford's Coffee-house in George-yard, Lombard-street, in order to assent to or dissent from commencing or defending one or more Suit or Suits for the Recovery of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, and to empower the said Assignees to arbitrate, compound, or otherwise compromise any Matter in Difference relating thereto, and to consult upon other special Affairs.

THE